

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, MISSOURI.

THE NEWS.

Compiled from Latest Dispatches.

Trial of Guiteau, the Assassin.

Upon entering the witness-box for his cross-examination on the morning of the 1st, Guiteau made another appeal for mercy. Judge Porter conducted the cross-examination, eliciting from the prisoner in his several replies that he was physically a coward and always kept away from persons whom he morally despised. He was as brave as a lion, when the Deity was back of him. In his opinion the doctors killed the President. The jury, however, was in an attempt to kill him (witness) were wrong unless they can show that they were inspired by Deity. There was no murder in the case and no killing. It was simply for the jury to determine whether or not he was inspired which he removed. President Guiteau's witness flatly contradicted the testimony of General Logan, Charles H. Reed and others. He declined to discuss his own case, but said that the mere outward fact how he removed the President had no bearing on the case. Referring to his failure to obtain the Paris Consulate, witness said that he would not have taken the office after the 1st of June, even if he had been appointed to it and President Garfield and Mr. Blaine had both begged him on his knees to take it. Witness declined to discuss the question any further. There was no use of wasting time in discussing a matter which had been so often ventilated. Judge Porter then questioned witness as to his opinion of Blaine, whom Guiteau charged with being a wicked man, because he was using Garfield, who was a good man, but a weak politician. Garfield just sold him, to buy a seat in the Senate, Guiteau said. When Mr. Porter again questioned the prisoner in regard to the shooting the latter became greatly excited and said the question the jury was to pass upon was whether the Deity and himself did the act, or whether witness did it on his personal account. He said he expected there would be an act of God to protect him if he needed it. He was not a coward, either hanging or shooting. The witness claimed that his deed had saved the country from war. In the cross-examination he requested General Sherman to send troops to the jail to protect him if he obeyed his inspiration. Guiteau said he would not be shot and hung a hundred times if it had not been for the troops. The prisoner here complained of fatigue and the Court adjourned.

The cross-examination of Guiteau was resumed on the morning of the 2d. At the beginning he arose and addressed Judge Porter and the Court, declaring that he would not respond to questions covering the ground already gone over. If the prosecution had anything new to ask he would answer it, but if he would not. In response to interrogations the witness said one of the purposes he had in view in killing the President was to create a demand for his book. This book was a copy of a collateral gospel—the Bible brought down to the present day. He believed the doctrine of predestination most decidedly, and claimed that he was a man of destiny as much as the Saviour, Paul or Martin Luther. It was his destiny to kill the President. He will in removing Garfield, and he would take care of the matter. He (witness) had not been hung or shot yet, and he would be satisfied with the Deity's management of the case so far. The cross-examination was continued with the view of showing that Guiteau's alleged ideas of inspiration were plagiarisms from Noyes and from a book called "The Seven Days of the World." Porter asked witness if it was in view of the political situation that he decided to murder the President. The prisoner answered that the counsel excitedly and said he used that word "murder" altogether to freely, and insisted that the Deity was the author of "removal." The prisoner was then closely questioned as to his pistol practice and to his arrangements for going to the Court house in regard to the last named circumstance he said he desired to be incarcerated because he feared that he would have an opportunity to explain his views to the people. They would say he was a madman, a violent seker and would hang him. Witness said he should not have shot the President on the 2d of July if Mrs. Gage had been with him. The prisoner then gave an account of his actions on the morning of the 2d of July, but declined to recapitulate the circumstances of the shooting. He did, however, say that it was his intention to shoot him in the back. He had no doubt as to the necessity or the divinity of the deed. He was closely pressed he acknowledged that he felt remorse, and Judge Porter closed the cross-examination. Mr. Scott then proceeded with the direct examination, the substance of which was that witness was as clear as the divinity and necessity of the act then as he was on the 1st of June. Dr. Alexander Hall had seen the prisoner at Columbus, O., three or four years ago, and thought the prisoner was a lunatic. At this point the Court adjourned.

The first witness called on the 3d was Captain J. O. P. Burns, who formerly resided in Freeport and knew Guiteau and his father. The latter was an invalid. Charles C. Allen knew the Guiteau family in 1839 and 1840. Mrs. Guiteau was in feeble health. Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, was called as a witness. He thought he had an ill-balanced mind. He had never said anything in his life to indicate that he could not distinguish between right and wrong, or to indicate that he would not be responsible for crime. Mrs. Scoville was particularly indignant at Mr. Storrs' answer, and distinctly charged that he had perjured himself. Edward Daniels testified as to Guiteau's peculiar religious views. Mr. Scoville related the extracts from Stalwart newspapers. Senator Davis was called and questioned as to the differences in the Republican party. E. A. Bailey testified that he had made the stenographic notes upon which the Herald article was issued. Guiteau will be the Court wished subpoenas issued for a large number of witnesses. The Court here adjourned.

Domestic.

By a recent accidental explosion of fireworks in an establishment devoted to their manufacture, five persons were seriously injured at Rochester, N. Y., and the building destroyed. Two of the wounded were proprietors of the concern, and the others were visitors.

The cost of carrying on the State Government of Iowa for the last two years was \$2,424,000. During that time the war bonds were paid.

The propellers Lake Erie and Northern Queen, of the New England Transportation Company, were wrecked in Manitowish Bay, on the north shore of Lake Michigan, on Thanksgiving Day. The crews had to walk a hundred miles over rough country to get to a railroad.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st makes the following exhibit: Total debt (including interest of \$13,623,837), \$2,023,828,207. Cash in Treasury, \$245,042,866. Debt, less amount in Treasury, \$1,778,283,341. Decrease during November, \$7,249,126. Decrease since June 30, 1881, \$2,313,471.

A man who had suffered from leprosy for twenty years died a few days ago in a New York hospital.

MICHAEL LEONARD, convicted of illegal voting at Philadelphia, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of \$100 and the deprivation of the right of suffrage for four years.

DURING the past five months \$22,113,300 in National Bank notes have been redeemed, an increase of \$3,401,150 over the redemptions for the same period in 1880.

On the 30th, Secretary Folger issued a call for \$20,000,000 in extended bonds bearing three and a half per cent. interest, the date of redemption being January 20.

CAPTAIN PAYNE and a large body of followers crossed the Red River into Oklahoma a few days ago.

GENERAL SICKLES spent four months in Europe, during which time his residence in

New York was closed, notwithstanding which fact the Manhattan Gas-Light Company sent in a bill for 1,000 feet per month, and he has been compelled to procure an injunction to prevent the removal of the meter.

On the morning of the 1st two women, one of them an old lady, perished in a burning house in Scranton, Pa. A father and son were drowned at Leominster, Mass., on the 30th ult., the father going down while trying to rescue the son, who broke through the ice while skating.

DURING the twelve months ended October 31, last, the value of the goods exported from the United States exceeded the value of the goods imported by \$217,887,338, as compared with an excess of \$155,576,327 during the previous twelve months.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HUNT, in his annual report, recommends an appropriation of \$20,013,716 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, for naval purposes, to be used chiefly for the construction of new war vessels.

SECRETARY LINCOLN, in his annual report, indorses the recommendation of General Sherman that the army be increased to 30,000 men, and calls the attention of Congress to the necessity for legislation to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands, especially in the Indian Territory, near Kansas.

On the evening of the 1st connection was made between the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads, near El Paso, Tex., which gives the Mississippi Valley a third all-rail connection with the Pacific coast region.

On the night of the 1st a party of eighty masked men surrounded the jail at Oxford, N. C., disarmed the guard, and took out and hanged two negroes charged with the murder of T. M. Lynch. The people of Shephardtown, Miss., on the same night lynched a brace of colored men for the assassination of Robert Catlin.

At the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1881) there were in the United States 183 life-saving stations, of which 143 were on the Atlantic coast, 34 on the great lakes and 6 on the Pacific. The number of casualties on the Atlantic coast within the scope of the service was 151, on the lakes 94, and on the Pacific 5. The number of persons lost was 26, and the number of persons brought ashore by life-saving appliances was 407. One hundred and eighty-seven vessels stranded were enabled to get off by the life-saving crews.

The farm-house of J. J. Furrow, near Winterset, Iowa, caught fire at an early hour on the morning of the 2d, and his three daughters were burned to death in an upper room.

The total coinage at the United States mints during the month of November amounted to \$12,351,769, of which \$2,300,000 were silver coins.

THE extensive glass works at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were burned on the night of the 1st, involving a loss of \$250,000.

The Irish-American National Convention recently held in Chicago adopted a series of resolutions declaring the English rule in Ireland to be without either legal or moral sanction, and demanding the establishment in Ireland of a National Government, based upon the will of the Irish people; pledging "the people of Irish birth and Irish descent in this country to stand by the people at home in this momentous struggle to the full extent of their power and resources"; thoroughly indorsing the policy of the Irish leaders at home in the present crisis; heartily indorsing the "No-ent" manifesto of the Home Executive of the Irish National Land League at once as the best available weapon to strike their landlord oppressors, and as a swift and smiling instrument to abolish utterly a bad and hateful system, and as the fitting answer of the Irish people to the attempt of the coercion Ministry to force the acceptance of defective legislation at the point of the bayonet." A resolution was also adopted pledging the delegates present to raise \$250,000 by the 1st of January, to help the cause, nearly \$30,000 of which was subscribed at once.

HAM WHITE, the Colorado state-robbler, who was being taken to the Detroit House of Correction by Marshal Wilcox, of Denver, made a desperate attempt on the 3d to escape while en route to Detroit in a Michigan Central coach. He quietly unlocked his handcuffs with a toothpick, and struck the Marshal on the head with the iron until he brought him to his knees. Seventeen men witnessed the struggle without daring to raise a hand.

White next seized the Marshal's revolver when Mrs. Smithson, of Denver, who was on her way to New York, sprang on the desperado and choked him into submission. The Marshal will send her a draft for \$500. The robber says that if he could have wounded Wilcox he would have gone through the "hole pack of cowards."

The stockholders of the Keely Motor Company have brought suit to compel Keely to take out a patent on his invention, and to turn over the patent and the secret of the invention to them; also, such machines as he may have in his possession.

A NEW YORK child named Willie Blake, aged three years, recently poured kerosene oil over his infant brother in the cradle, and then set fire to the fluid, and the babe was burned to death.

EARLY on the morning of the 4th a fire broke out in the milling district of Minneapolis, Minn., and consumed four flouring mills and one cotton mill. An explosion in one of the mills, probably caused by flour dust, killed four men and severely wounded several others. The property lost was estimated at \$568,000, the insurance upon which was about \$207,175.

Personal and Political.

AT a conference of the Readjuster leaders and Legislators of Virginia, held on the 29th ult., it was resolved that the Riddleberger bill should be passed as speedily as possible.

THE Tariff Convention recently in session in New York City adopted a series of resolutions declaring in favor of a policy of protection to home industry, and such an "intelligent revision of the existing Tariff laws by a Civilian Commission appointed by Congress as will give full and harmonious effect to the protective policy, and, pending the deliberations of the commission, disturbing and destructive assaults upon protective duties or special industries shall not be permitted." The resolutions also demand immediate action by Congress in regard to the practice of overturning protective duties, and ask for the prompt adoption of an amendment to the laws which will furnish a rule for the decision of cases of disputed classification "in harmony with the spirit and purpose of our carefully-devised protective system of tariff legislation."

It was declared that the decline of American shipping is not attributable to any lack of materials or skill in building ships; that the blame rests with the Government, which treats this great interest of the country, not merely with neglect, but even dis-

criminate against it. It was resolved to recommend the abolition of the tax on bank checks, proprietary articles and matches.

By a vote of 15 to 4, the Methodist Judicial Conference at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 1st rejected the appeal of Rev. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, from the decree of excommunication pronounced against him by the Rock River (Ill.) Conference. The principal reason for refusing to entertain the appeal was because of Dr. Thomas' action in resuming his functions as pastor of the People's Church in Chicago after his expulsion by the Rock River Conference.

AT its session in Cedar Rapids on the 3d the National Butter and Cheese Convention elected Austin Belknap, of Boston, President, and Colonel Litter, of Davenport, Secretary, and chose Madison, Wis., as the place for meeting next year.

THE Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature met in caucus on the 1st and nominated Senator Beck for his own successor.

MR. UPTON, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, tendered his resignation on the 3d.

THE Republican Congressmen held a caucus in Washington at noon on the 3d, 146 Representatives being present, including J. Hyatt Smith, of New York, elected as an Independent. Nominations for the Speakership being in order, seven candidates were placed in the field—being Messrs. Hiseock, Keifer, Kasson, Dunnell, Orth, Burrows and Reed. On the first ballot Keifer received 52 votes, Hiseock, 44, and Kasson, 15. The vote changed considerably throughout fifteen ballots, Keifer being chosen on the sixteenth by a vote of 93 to 18 for Hiseock, 11 for Reed, 10 for Kasson, 3 for Orth, 3 for Dunnell and 1 for Burrows. Mr. Keifer is the Representative from the Eighth Ohio District. For Clerk of the House, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was selected; for Postmaster, Harry Sherwood, of Michigan; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel Hooker, of Vermont, and for Doorkeeper, Colonel Brownlow, of Tennessee. The Democratic Caucus placed in nomination the officers of the last House.

Foreign.

MARIO, editor of a Roman newspaper, has been sentenced by a jury to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs for writing articles abusing the Pope. The publisher, Capricciotti, got three months and a fine of 1,000 francs.

THE evictions on the Irish estates of Lord Bantry, where the tenants were two years in arrears, were quietly completed on the 29th. Eight tenants were conditionally reinstated.

A DUBLIN dispatch of the 30th ult. says over 1,000 tenants of the County of Roscommon had refused to pay any rent. Fox-hunting was broken up in Ireland. About a dozen new branches of the Land League were organized each week in England and Scotland, and subscriptions to the Land League funds were on the increase.

On the estate of Lord Doneraile on the 30th ult. an entire flock of sheep were batted to death. Three cows belonging to a rent-paying farmer near Farnham, County Cork, were found ripped open. In the former case, the proprietor, unable to discover the parties who had perpetrated the outrage, dismissed all the laborers on the estate.

WAR is threatened between Guatemala and Mexico, on account of alleged Mexican encroachments upon the rights of her Southern neighbor.

THE German Parliament on the 1st rejected an item in the budget for the expense of an Economical Council, on which Bismarck made a vigorous protest.

AT a great delegate convention of farmers at Aberdeen, Scotland, recently, resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture and radical changes in the Land laws.

MISS REYNOLDS, a young Irish woman who marched before the evicting forces and urged the tenants not to pay rent, has been served with a summons to answer the charge of criminal conspiracy.

LATER NEWS.

THE President's message was delivered to Congress on the 6th. Among the bills introduced in the Senate were two for the admission of Dakota as a State. Senator Davis, vacating the chair in favor of Mr. Harris, spoke at some length in regard to his position as President pro tem. The occasion was the calling up by Mr. Edmunds of his resolution providing for the continuance of committees as they existed at the close of last session. In the course of his remarks Mr. Davis said: "Last spring I took occasion to state the reasons why my vote should be given to sustain the existing organization of the Senate. Although circumstances have materially changed since that time, the obligation which I voluntarily assumed has not been altered; hence I adhere to the right of rejecting an offensive candidate." This expression of Mr. Davis's views is regarded as settling for the next two years the status of the Senate officers, unless death should make a change, giving the Republican party a positive majority. The proceedings of the House were devoid of interest, the drawing of seats occupying the greater part of the session.

It was generally understood in Washington on the 6th that Secretaries Lincoln, James, Kirkwood and Hunt would continue in the Cabinet for some months yet at least. The appointment of Frelinghuysen for Secretary of State and Brewster for Attorney-General was expected to be announced at any moment.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK, Minister to Chili, is dead. He was a native of New Jersey and noted in the war as a dashing cavalry leader.

BENJ. B. WILEY, James R. Black, and Joseph Funk, alleged star-route conspirators, have been found guilty on several charges and sentenced to refund to the Government the amount of contracts in which they were concerned.

WARREN WOODWARD, son of the late Judge Warren J. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, committed suicide at Reading, Pa., by shooting himself through the head. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, but of infirm health.

TOBIN, arrested at Bradford, Ireland, will be tried on the charge of treason and felony. The Government proposes to identify Tobin with the Fenian Irish brotherhoods. Papers seized at Tobin's house show that 257 men were enrolled in the neighborhood of Bradford, and the Brotherhood possessed arms to equip them, and had a fund of £2,000.

MISS LOUISA STEVENS, an attractive young lady of Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., took a fatal dose of opium on account of a supposed slight from the young man to whom she was engaged.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

St. Louis tobacco market (Dec. 3): Dark lugs, common to good, \$5.30 to \$5.50; bright smoking, common to good, \$5.00 to \$5.50; dark leaf, \$7.75 to \$8.00; half-bright wrappers, common to medium, \$10 to \$12.

Judge Laughlin, of the St. Louis Criminal Court, in the case of Reilly, on "Hatch" gave Reilly reasonable cause to believe that he was going to kill him, Reilly, in law, was justified in hunting him up and killing him, because the law does not require that a man shall wait, for his opponent might meet him on the street with a double-barreled shot-gun, and that act justified him in shooting him dead." The Court thereupon ordered the jury to be discharged and the prisoner released. The St. Louis bar, almost without exception, express their dissent from Judge Laughlin's statement of what constitutes justifiable homicide, and public opinion seems to be unanimous in denouncing the discharge of the murderer without letting the case go to the jury. The facts in the case are that Reilly had enticed away Hatch's wife and had been living with her, almost without concealment. Hatch had threatened to kill Reilly. They met in a saloon in the presence of a third party, a friend of both, who was the only witness sworn in the case. His testimony was that while he and Reilly were conversing Hatch came up the stairs, and at sight of Reilly put his hand behind him as if to pull a pistol. Witness, fearing that Hatch would shoot, went up to him and threw his arms around him, endeavoring at the same time to keep his (witness's) body interposed between the two. Hatch tried to free himself, and during the struggle Reilly fired at Hatch, the bullet striking him in the eye and killing him.

A recent Washington special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Col. Albert Parker, Postmaster at Sedalia, reached the city to-day to look after his own interests in the contest now going on for that office. His opponents, Col. Dick Ritter and Milo Blair, are making a lively race for the position, and will bring as an argument against Col. Parker the statement that he voted against Judge Rice as a candidate for Congress last fall, in favor of Phillips; that he used his influence to defeat a Republican candidate for Mayor of Sedalia, to the benefit of an Independent, and that he worked for a Vest candidate for the Legislature against his own party." Col. Parker was a Grant man during the last campaign, while Milo Blair voted for Blaine four years ago at the Cincinnati Convention. None of these gentlemen have as yet had access to the President.

The consolidation of the iron manufacturing companies under the title of the St. Louis Steel and Ore Company is almost perfected. The total capital stock is \$5,000,000, of which the Pitt Knob Company has been allotted \$122,000 and the Vulcan Company \$1,164,000. In addition, the indebtedness of the Vulcan Company, consisting of the 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of \$1,000,000, due in 1883, has been assumed by the consolidated corporation. The Grand Tower Mining Company's estate will be sold under mortgage and purchased by the trustees, and its rate will be apportioned to a capital of \$1,000,000. The capital not allotted, \$1,364,000, will be retained in the treasury.

The Union Stock-yard Company of St. Louis filed a suit against the Wabash Railway Company, asking \$500,000 damages for a breach of contract made in 1874, by which the railway company agreed not to discriminate against the plaintiff and in favor of the National Stock-yards in East St. Louis. The petition charges that the railway company has violated its contract from 1876 to the present date, in charging only the same rate for the transportation of live stock from points west of the Mississippi River to East St. Louis as was charged to St. Louis, thus diverting trade from the plaintiff's yards to the yards on the east side of the river.

The Fund Commissioners are preparing to call in \$83,000 of 5-20 bonds. The whole call would have been for \$90,000, but the State has paid off \$7,000 of the bonds, which, with the number to be called in, will make the amount redeemed by the State \$92,000. The Treasurer's report was sent to the Governor on the 1st.

Articles of consolidation of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad Company of Arkansas and the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad Company of Missouri, under the name of the "Texas & St. Louis Railroad in Missouri and Arkansas," have been filed with the Secretary of State. The consolidated roads will form a continuous line from Texarkana, Ark., to Bird's Point, in Mississippi County, this State.

The Governor has appointed the following as corporate members of the State Board of Agriculture to fill vacancies: Wm. Smith, Randolph County, vice Geo. Heaman, Gasconade; C. W. Moore, Vernon, vice C. A. Newcomb, Jefferson; A. H. John, Adair, vice H. C. Ireland, Livingston; Chas. E. Leonard, Cooper, vice George H. Buckner.

The suit against Morgan Boland, ex-Commissioner of Police of St. Louis, brought by ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson, charging him with making a false affidavit in connection with the recent gambling-house investigation, resulted in a verdict of guilty and a fine of \$500. Motions in arrest of judgment and for a new trial have been filed.

The Commissioner of Public Schools for Clarke County, B. P. Beeson, has revoked the certificate of Wesley Harrison, a prominent teacher of the county, upon the charge of immoral practices, playing cards with boys in the school-room, etc. Harrison has brought suit against Beeson for damages to purse and reputation.

The Cumberland Presbyterians of the State are looking for a suitable place at which to locate a college, with a guaranteed endowment fund of \$100,000, and a number of towns are taking steps to secure the coveted prize.

Small-pox is spreading. Thomas Sullivan, alias Hodges, confined in the St. Joseph Jail under sentence of two years in the Penitentiary for burglary, made an attempt to escape the other night, when he fell a distance of some twenty feet and sustained injuries from which he died soon afterward.

There was a general jail delivery at Kansas City on the 2d, ten convicts managing to get away.

Uncle David Jamison was in New London on the 19th, wearing a coat that was purchased by him in 1814—thirty-seven years ago.

Henry Denker, a carpenter, was killed by falling from a roof in Kansas City.

A Deed of Daring.

At a quarter past three on the morning of Sunday, the 23d of October, a co-st-guardman on the lookout near the quiet little seaside town of Clacton saw a signal-rocket fired from the Gun-fleet Floating Lightship, which told of a wreck on the Gunfleet Sand and asked for a lifeboat's aid. The man ran for the Freeman's boat that has been stationed here quite recently, and by a quarter before four o'clock the crew were together and the boat was being run down the beach. But wind and tide were both dead against a boat that had only oars and sail to propel it, and it was therefore a quite hopeless task to attempt direct approach to the wreck; it was, however, suggested by one of the crew that they should row across the tide into the fairway, and trust to the chance of a passing steamer to tow them down. This proposition was readily agreed to, and after a heavy pull of about six miles through the Spitway into the East Swim the bowman sighted a steamer coming down, but she either did not or would not notice the Samaritan of the sea. Shortly after, having in the meantime pulled further out into the channel, another steamer was sighted, which proved to be the Consett, of Sunderland, whose Captain did not require much persuasion to give them a rope. And, learning what they were after, he put on all steam, bringing them pretty quickly within sight of the wreck. Cutting rapidly along in the wake of the steamer against wind and tide kept the men in the boat drenched with spray. As they got into rougher water, however, the Captain of the Consett bade them haul in closer to receive a stronger rope, and took the opportunity to pass them down a bucket containing biscuits, beef, and a bottle of brandy. This warmed and cheered them, but they had to stand craft to eat and drink, or they would have swallowed more sea water than biscuit. Having towed them as close to the wreck as he could with safety to his own ship, he let them go, and they took to their oars. Having reached within about twenty yards of the wreck, on the weather side, they dropped anchor, but a huge roller coming lifted the wreck and carried it further on to the sand. They were obliged, therefore, to pay out more cable, and were just successful in making connection by a line with the wreck when another roller again lifted the wreck and carried her out of reach. They had paid out all their cable, and it was therefore a question whether they should abandon the wreck or voluntarily encounter the only real danger that threatens the splendid self-sighting craft built by the National Lifeboat Society. This is the danger of being stove in against the side of the wreck, and the crew unanimously and with a ready courage which is beyond all praise determined to risk this, in order to attempt the rescue of the woebegone beings that they could see on the ill-fated vessel. They therefore let go the cable, and the next roller cast their boat right on to the deck of the vessel, which proved to be the *Madeleine*, of Boulogne, a new steam fishing vessel, with a crew of sixteen hands. After some buffeting, losing their rudder, breaking an oar, and otherwise damaging their tackle, they were enabled to make fast to the side of the wreck and the Frenchmen one by one jumped, fell or were pulled into the boat. One poor boy, starved with the cold wind and drenching spray, fell into the sea and was rescued with a boat-hook; and one of the men, falling into the sea, just managed to seize the fortunately long board of one of the crew, and was actually sustained and partly pulled into the boat by this means. The result was that the whole of the sixteen were safely brought to land and placed in charge of the local agent of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. The way the Frenchmen embraced such members of the lifeboat's crew as they could get at on the pier was something to witness. As already stated, the boat was damaged, losing rudder, bootbooks, anchor, etc. But this was really a splendid service, deserving something more than the mere formal and local notice that it has received. With no hope of praise, and with but slight reward, the crew of the Clacton lifeboat has done a right noble duty.—*Cor. London Daily News.*

How much progress freedom of opinion has made in Germany may be inferred from the following dispatch of the London Times's correspondent, in Berlin, dated November 4: "A singular libel case has just been tried here against the editor of the *Borstein Courier*, a paper which combines the functions of a financial organ and a gossiping society print, which is foremost among the opponents of the anti-Semites, and rarely ever out of court. The editor was accused of having imputed unworthy motives and actions to the Minister of Public Works, Herr Maybach, of having also brought the same kind of charges against a retired Lieutenant-Colonel, now acting as the editor or inspirer of a Jew-baiting provincial journal, and of having, moreover, and worst of all, insinuated that Prince Bismarck, unlike Frederick the Great with the miller, used his high public position as the private owner of Varzin to circumvent and crush some litigious peasant proprietor in his neighborhood. The Court held the various charges to have been proved, and sentenced the editor to a cumulative punishment of eighteen months' imprisonment. But what gives especial interest to the case, and has caused no little sensation, is that the Court, departing from its usual practice, decreed the immediate arrest of the accused, on the ground that there was strong suspicion of his meditating flight. Thus it will be seen that the press laws in Prussia are administered with no ordinary severity. Another somewhat analogous case has also just been disposed of."

—What are the effects of different kinds of intellectual work on cerebral circulation? This question M. Gley, a French physiologist, has attempted to answer by various experiments made upon himself. When he applied himself to a subject which he had a difficulty in understanding thoroughly, and had, therefore, to concentrate all his energies upon it, the rhythm of the heart was far more accelerated than when he took up some matter with which he was well acquainted.

—The amount of capital invested in the jewelry trade of the United States, exclusive of silver-ware, is estimated at upward of \$50,000,000.

—A brilliant black is produced on iron and steel by applying, with a fine hair brush, a mixture of turpentine and sulphur boiled together. When the turpentine evaporates there remains on the metal a thin layer of sulphur, which unites closely with the iron when heated for a time over a spirit or gas flame. This varnish protects the metal perfectly and is quite durable.

—Dr. Ochsenschlager, of Danzig, has found siccilates of sodium to be of great value in the treatment of nervous headache when given at the beginning of an attack. Drowsiness is produced, and after a few hours of sleep the patient wakes up refreshed and free from pain. When, however, the patient is anemic the drug frequently fails to produce a salutary result.

—It is said that dense black gum may be obtained from the outer layers of the birch tree by distillation, which possesses all the ordinary properties of gutta percha, and has the additional merit of resisting the deteriorating influence of air and the corrosive action of acids. This advantage makes it useful as an ingredient of India rubber and gutta percha, which it renders far more durable. Whether these statements are true remains to be proved.

—The obscure poison which produces hydrophobia has been known to lie latent in the human system for years before developing its fatal results. M. Pasteur declares the supposition to be well supported that the virus does develop in certain organs, and not, as in other similar maladies, in the blood, and that when, after a period variable according to circumstances, the organized poison passes into the blood, severe symptoms come on rapidly and the victim soon dies. An explanation substantially the same as this has long been advanced as a mere theory, but now M. Pasteur advances it as an ascertained physiological fact.

—At the late meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, England, Dr. Siemens showed how steel could be economically melted by the electric arc. An ordinary plumbago crucible is placed in a metallic jacket, or case, and the intervening space is filled up with charcoal or some other bad conductor of heat. Through the bottom of the crucible a rod of platinum or dense carbon passes. A hole in the cover of the crucible admits the negative electrode, which is suspended at one end of a beam by means of a strip of copper. The other end of the beam is attached to a hollow cylinder of soft iron, free to move up and down in a coil of wire, one end of which is connected with the positive and the other with the negative pole of the arc. Five pounds of steel were melted in twenty-five minutes.

PITH AND POINT.

—The guns fired by envy always kick.

—N. O. Pity.

—The esthetes and gamblers are always striving for the I deal.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—The sassyest man I ever met is a henpecked husband when he is away from home.—*J. Billings.*

—When a man threatens to give you a piece of his mind he wishes to destroy the peace of yours.—*Boston Transcript.*

—If a cheerful heart is a continual feast, there must be a large number of people who do not get a square meal once a year.—*Rome Sentinel.*

—Money often leads men astray. Some of them will run after a dollar; but a bound dog is more voracious. He will follow a scent.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Alas, that life should be so short, and art so very long! Alas, that milk should be so thin, and butter half so strong! Alas, that lawyers live and thrive, who prove that right is wrong!

—Philadelpia Item.

—A woman can dress her hair to make herself look ten years younger, but the best a man can do is to partly cover a bald spot and feel that he is a deceiver.

—Detroit Free Press.

—A Philadelphia author camped out last summer in order to write a book about it. His work on "Camping Out" has not been commenced yet, but he has got together a fine lot of recipes for the cure of lumbago, rheumatism and consumption.—*Philadelphia News.*

—Did you ever notice how much more apt your wife is to cut up a paper of great literary and journalistic power into a dolman pattern than she is to slash into a James Crow journal that hasn't a thing in it that you would read if you were condemned to solitary confinement, and had to read it or go mad?

—Laramie Boomerang.

—Nina writes us a letter full of somber views of life. She says the present is dark, the future is gloomy, life is but a bubble, etc., etc. We are prepared to bet that Nina is in the habit of eating pickles just before going to bed, and reading the Noble-Countess-and-the-Wicked-Earl sort of continued stories in the weeklies. What Nina wants is physic and work, to bring some sunshine into her life.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Lawyer's Fee.

One of the most learned and dignified members of the Austin bar got a terrible rebuff from old Uncle Mose last week. The old man had Jim Webster hauled up before Justice Glegg for stealing his Spanish chickens. As Jim Webster has political influence, he was defended by two prominent lawyers. Uncle Mose was put on the stand, and made out a bad case against Jim Webster, testifying to having found some of the chickens in Jim's possession, and identifying them by the peculiarities of the breed.

The prominent lawyer then undertook to make Uncle Mose weaken on the cross-examination.

"Now, Uncle Mose," said the lawyer, "suppose I was to tell you that I have at home in my yard half a dozen chickens of that identical